

THE ACTS OF THE DIET OF REGENSPVRGH:

Held in the yeeres 1622 and 1623.

CONTAINING THESE SEVERALL TREATISES.

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vpon the first thre of them.*
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4. A. 64. Th. B. S.



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1623.



THE ACTS OF THE
DIET OF REFORMATION
Held in the year 1530 and 31
CONTAINING THESE

1. The Supplication made by the Emperor.
2. The Answer by the Emperor of the Prince.
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9. The Answer by the Emperor to the Prince.
10. The Answer by the Emperor to the Prince.



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The propositions of his Imperiall
*Maiestie in the Diet of Regenspurg, made in
 the presence of the two Arch-bishop Electors of
 Mentz and Cullen, of the Dukes of Bauaria and New-
 burgh, and the Landtgraue of Darmstadt, the Bishops
 of Wartzburgh, and Salisburgh, as also of the
 Ambassadors of the absent Electors of
 Triers, Saxony, and Brandenburg:
 with diuers others, as here
 followeth.*

THe *Roman* Emperour &c. our graci-
 ous Lord, doubts not, but that the
 Electors and Princes here personally
 assembled, and the Ambassadors of
 these that are absent, haue by the
 Imperiall Summons, dated the 29 of Aprill, the
 last yeere, sufficiently vnderstood, how necessarie
 his Maiestie iudged it, to call this Diet of *Regen-
 spurg*, and in it to consult with their wisdomes, a-
 bout the present dangers of the *Roman* Empire.
 But how the warres and other difficulties haue for-
 merly hindred this meeting, his Imperiall Maiestie
 hath by his Letters made apparent to some of the

Princes Electors. And for that the Electors and Princes haue vpon the foresaid Summons assembled here at this tise, his Maiestie returnes them all most hartie thanks, for their prompt obedience herein showne vnto Cesar.

To come to the purpose for which this present Diet is assembled : his Maiestie holds it not necessarie to rip vp the occasions, which haue brought the Empire into this distresse ; for none here can be ignorant, of the diuers assemblies of the Princes and States of the Empire, made in the reignes of *Rodolphus* and *Mathias* our predecessors ; all which, and the constitutions of them, haue to the great scandall of the Empire, & the hinderance of the ordinarie Processe of Iustice in the Imperiall Chamber of *Spyers*, beene disobeied and neglected.

In which calamitie of the Empire, diuers turbulent Spirits, sometimes vnder colour of Religion, and sometimes vpon other pretexts, haue so farre interposed themselves, that the tumultuous Subjects of other Princes haue beene taken into Protection & Leagues made with forein States: To make good which, Protestations and Transactions haue beene passed, and warlike preparations made, not without the great contempt of the *Roman* Empire.

And after those troubles of *Bohemia* (long in plotting) had broken out in the yeere 1618. Of which, the Count *Palatine* (pretending still, That he would haue nothing to doe in that businesse, with the *Roman* Emperor, but with the Archduke of *Austria* only) hath showne himselfe the chiefe protector ; their Seconds also were so strongly drawn in, that

that his Imperiall Maiesties Subiects of *Hungarie*, did after the *Bohemian* example, elect the Prince of *Transylvania* to be their King also; which two acts, haue been the occasions of the warres euen brought home vnto vs in our owne *Austria*, and in sight of our Imperiall Citie of *Vienna*.

Whereupon certaine of the Electors and Princes of the Empire, perceiuing their Lord in danger of losing his Kingdomes of *Bohemia* and *Hungary*, &c. had in March last 1620, in their meeting at *Mulhausen* in *Duringen*, resolued the Emperour that he might take any lawful course to recouer his Estates (as their ioint Letters dated the 20 of that March can still testifie) yet neuerthelesse did his Maiestie herin follow their aduice also, that he first wrote his Letters seuerally vnto them, exhorting them all to desist from meddling with any thing that was his Maiesties present and due possession.

But how little these exhortations and threatnings also, euerie where in the Imperiall Proclamations dated April 20, 1620. affixed, haue preuailed, you well perceiue, for the warres not only after this increased, but the *Turke* hath also (by the mediation of *Bethlem Gabor*) beene sollicitated for his aid and assistance.

Seeing therefore that the *Roman* Emperour for his owne safetie could stay no longer, nor doe no lesse; he hath at last by the aid and valour of those Princes who approued of the Constitutions of the Diet of *Mulhausen* aforesaid, and principally of the Elector of *Saxony*, the House of *Burgundy*, and the Duke of *Bauaria*, not only recovered his owne pos-

sessions of *Bohemia*, &c. but for the recompensation also of the great charges of the warres, sealed vpon the greater part of both the *Palatimates*.

For which great atchiuements, obtained by the aid of the Princes aforesaid, his Imperiall Maiestie, in his owne Name, and in the Name of the whole Illustrious House of *Austria*, returnes them most heartie and condigne thanks; with promise, that his Maiestie is likewise as readie to requite their loues, euen with the expence of his life and fortunes.

And seeing after these victories, the warres had not (as it was hoped that they would) a finall end; his Maiestie was enforced to set out the Imperiall Ban, against *Frederick the Count Palatine*, and the rest of his partakers.

And although the Vnion of the *Protestant* Princes, which was at first contriued by those of *Heidlebergh*, was about the same time dissolued, and the *Palatine* thereby left to himselfe; whereupon followed the mediation of other Princes for a perfect peace and reconciliation; yet did not he thereupon lay downe Armes; but *Mansfield* still kept the frontiers of *Bohemia*, and *John George the Elder* (who writes him *Marquesse of Brandenburg*, and who for abetting and ayding the *Palatine*, was also proscribed with him) ceased not to infest those of *Silesia*, and to detaine some places in *Bohemia* also; the *Palatine* in the meane time making into *Holland*, from thence to returne to the warres againe with greater earnestnesse.

For which reason therefore, hath his Maiestie proceeded

proceeded in this course of seasing vpon the Inheri-
 tances and Dignities of the *Palatine*, that so the
 head of the Faction being disabled, he might reigne
 thenceforth more securely, and get in also his mo-
 neys and charges, disbursed vpon the wars against
 him. But to all these courses, did the *Palatine* afore-
 said mainly oppose his whole power, both by him-
 selfe, and his great Captaines *Mansfield*, *Brunswick*,
 and *Durlach*; by whose Armies diuers Bishopricks,
 and Countreys, about *Strasburgh*, *Spyres*, and *Alsa-*
sia, especially were infested; and in the Archbisho-
 prick of *Mentz*, and other places also, in the Circles
 of *Westphalia*, the *Rhyne*, and the *Landgrauiate* of
Darmstadt; wherein they so long proceeded, euen
 vntill they were finally beaten out, and vtterly van-
 quished.

But how much his Imperiall Maiestie hath euer
 desired to restore sweet peace to his deare country;
 the Embassies for such a treatie, dispatcht vnto
 the meeting of *Brussels*, and vnto the King of *Eng-*
land, may sufficiently witnesse. Which how much
 the more he vrged, by offering a present Cessation
 of Armes; so much the further off were his ene-
 mies from giuing ouer; but giuing out, rather, that
 it was to no purpose now, to talke of a Submission,
 seeing they were in hand to gather vp a braue
 Arme.

To put an end therefore to these troubles, his
 Maiestie hath once againe (as a soueraigne remedie
 for all) conuokt this Diet, twice before put off.
 And seeing that he could not imagine, that there
 was any man in the Empire so vniust, who had the
 boldnesse

boldnesse to mediate the restitution of the proscribed *Palatine*, into the Electorall Colledge (who could not but remember the losses he had receiued by those that had taken part against him) he could doe no lesse then to dispose of the Electorate, now *pleno Iure* deuolued vnto him as Emperour ; That so he might both be discharged of his word, and also fill vp the number of the Electors againe, all which he had alreadie (excepting only the Inuestiture, which he purposed to finish also at this Diet) bestowed vpon the Duke of *Banaria*, in reward of his great good seruices, and many victories, performed and obtained with the expence of his treasure, and the hazard of his blood, for him (the Emperor) against his owne Nephew, the sometimes Elector *Palatine*, in *Bohemia*, and by the Riuer of *Rhine*, *Neckar*, and *Mayne*. And for that his Highnesse (he knew) being a Prince of singular wisdom, would be still studious of the good of the Empire ; And so much the Electors and Princes of both Religions might perswade themselves of him, that he would labour by all meanes to maintaine the Edicts, made for the free exercise of Religion.

Wherefore his Imperiall Maiestie most graciously requests of this Illustrious presence of Electors and Princes, as those that are of his Maiesties Priuie Councell ; that they would please freely to giue their opinious, namely, how the Empire (which is the maine of the businesse) may hereafter be best gouerned, and new commotions preuented or repressed, and the most wished-for peace vniuersally restored.

Secondly

Secondly, it shall appeare vnto this Illustrious presence of Electors and Princes, what hath beene done in the Kingdome of *Hungary* with the Prince of *Transylvania* ; and how heartily his Imperiall Maiestie hath euer endeououred, that by hastning on a Peace, those places, which by reason of the ill neighbour-hood of the *Turke*, seemed most exposed to danger, Might be kept safe from the feare of an Inuasion : those often Embassies of his sent to *Presburg* , and the long treatie had with the *French* Ambassadors in his owne Court of *Vienna*, about that only businesse, can sufficiently witnesse. But at length all controuersies depending betweene his Imperiall Maiestie : and *Bethlem Gabor* being reduced to some termes of a faire composition ; and by the treatie held at *Niclasburgh* first, and by the Diet of the States of *Hungary* (which continued from May till August afterwards) a finall peace being concluded ; the *Roman* Empire was both delivered from the present danger, and re-estated in her former tranquillitie. It cannot be vnknowne vnto this Illustrious Presence of Electors and Princes, how their neuer enough commended Ancestors, haue beene still most carefull, both in times of war and peace, to keepe the bulwarkes and castles which are in the Frontiers of the Christian world, in good repaire, well manned, fortified and provided : which for his Maiestie alone to doe , after his great expences, and spoiling of his countries is most impossible. Nor is any here ignorant, that the last Emperours his Maiesties Predecessors, haue not since the yeare 1603. receiued any such Subsidies, as might defray such a charge. All which points this Illustrious presence of Electors and Princes shall

do well to consider of, and giue their aduices thereupon; and in the meane time, vntill there may be a generall Parliament of the whole Empire called, to grant his Maiestie so sufficient a Subsidie, that the Fortresses aforesaid (which it concernes the Empire so much to keepe vp) may not either for want, or delay, be exposed to further danger.

Thirdly, seeing that as it is most manifest, that the States of *Holland*, after the end of the last Truce, haue resumed Armes against the House of *Burgundie*, their naturall Lords, which they prosecute to the vtmost of their power; fauouring also and entertaining the open enemies of his Imperiall Maiestie; and deuising by all meanes, how to lay hold vpon any occasion of remouing the field of warre, out of their owne countrey into the heart of the Empire; hauing already there made themselues Masters of some places. Which proceedings of the said States, this also hath much aduanced; that they haue brought the greater part of the States of the lower *Westphalia* Circle, within contribution; and that they haue not long since, neere the city of *Bonn* aboue *Cullen*, raised the most strong Fort of *Papenmütz*; by which they can now command all that Reach of the Riuer of *Rhine*; in so much that the neighbouring Electors and States of the Empire (whom it most neerely concerned) haue beene enforced to petition his Imperiall Maiestie for reliefe in these diffouldties. Wherefore, that this so imminent a danger, whereunto from this Fort, the Electors of the *Rhine* Circle, and that ancient citie especially, (which it so much concernes the Empire to make good) lie so open, may be prevented; his Imperiall Maiestie requires this whole Illustrations

ous Presence of Electors, Princes and Ambassadors, to giue their aduices.

Fourthly, it is vnknowne to none here, with what earnestnesse the grieuances of the Cities and States of either partie, haue for these many yeeres, and in the yeare 1620. especially, in the last assemblies, beene vrged; and what meetings also and Ambassies, haue for these quarrels purposely been spent; and what writings also, and Iuridicall aduices followed thereupon. Wherefore his Imperiall Maiesty most earnestly requires of all the Electors and Princes, to deliuer their Aduices in this cause, how farre (namely) the Emperour may proceed to determine them, without prejudice of his Imperiall Authoritie, or infringing of the Iurisdiction and sacred Imperiall Constitutions.

Fifthly, seeing his Imperiall Maiestie hath vnderstood, that by reason of the daily Reuiewes interposed in the Imperiall Chamber of *Spyers*, the course of Iustice hath beene quite hindred; he also desires the Aduices of the Electors and Princes, how this euil may hence-forth at the next assembly be remedied, and Iustice fully restored.

Sixtly, seeing every man daily fees to his cost, the great mischiefe which hath hapned in the Empire by the minting of bad moneyes, whereupon hath followed the raise of commodities to an ouer deare rate: His Imperiall Maiestie desires this Illustrious Presence of Electors and Princes, to deliuer their Aduices, how this mischiefe may for a while be remedied, vntill a generall Parliament may opportunely be called.

And euen as his Imperiall Maiesty perswades himselfe, that hee hath in these propositions, tou-

ched the maine of the businesse, which is to be consulted vpon in this following Diet. So also, if vpon the Electors and Princes informations, any thing else shall be thought fit to be enquired of, his Maiestie desires to discusse that also with them; that so, sweet peace, loue, and amitie may be restored, and re-established amongst the Electors, Princes, and States of the Sacred Empire.

Finally, his Imperiall Maiestie assures this Illustrious Presence of Electors and Princes, and the Ambassadours of those that are absent, of his Royall Grace and fauour.

*Dated at Regenspurg, the Imperiall Seat
appendix, January 7. 1623.*

To three of which Propositions of the Emperours, the Electors, Princes, and Ambassadours, thirteene daies after, that is, vpon the twentieth of Ianuary, vpon mature consultation, gaue in their seuerall Aduices, as here next followeth.

Our dutie it is (most gracious Lord and *Cesar*) to giue your Maiestie most heartie thanks for that franck profession of your fatherly care of the good and quiet of the Empire; humbly desiring your Imperiall Maiestie, (in these troublesome times especially) to perseuere in that gracious resolution.

We haue well vnderstood by the late Propositions, the reasons alledged by your Maiestie, for iustification of your proceedings in proscribing the Prince *Palatine*, and depriving him of his Electorall dignitie, with your intention also to conserue it vpon his Highnesse, the Duke of *Bavaria*:

and that vpon this businesse, and vpon the meanes withall to restore a generall and a firme peace, how earnestly your Maiesty hath desired vs to deliuer vp our free Aduices, both which we are here at this present (vnder your Maiesties gracious correction) readie to doe. After which, part of them spake as followeth.

Considering the weight and importance of such a businesse, we thought it fitter to deferre this liberation, vntil the comming of the Dukes of *Brunswick* and *Pomeran* vnto the Diet: yet considering it might happen to proue but losse of time, to expect those of whose comming we are not certaine: we now desiring his Maiesty once againe to sollicite the comming of the Dukes aforesaid, haue in the meane time thought vpon what we should now deliuer vp.

Although your Imperiall Maiestie may sufficiently seeme to haue had cause enough to haue published the Ban against the Prince *Palatine*; yet are wee of the opinion, that in this particular cause, which so nearely concerned the disposing of an Electorate of the Empire, and so principall a person too, of the Electorall Colledge; the sudden doing of which might occasion such great and tedious wars, and dangerous ruines in the *Romane* Empire: that *Cesar* should not of himselfe haue proceeded so rigorously, nor without the aduice and consent of all the rest of the Electors, according as it is agreed vpon, in the Capitulation Royall, which is holden for a fundamentall law of the Empire. Which course of *Casars*, euen for the manner of proceeding in it, was exceedingly distastd by di-

ners, seeing that the most doubted not to professe, how that the Prince *Palatine* hauing neuer beene sufficiently and publickly summoned, but vncited and vheard, without all knowledge of his cause, and contrary to all ordinary course and presidents of Law, had beene condemned, and against all equitie oppressed by the publication of that Imperiall Ban. We purpose not to call the power Imperiall into question, yet can we but remember your Maiestie of that promise made in your Capitulation vnto the Electors, and humbly wee admonish *Cesar* to stand vnto his owne word, and not to intermit the performance of it.

As for the disposing of the Electorate, we desire nothing more, then that we had the power to gratifie *Cesar*, with our suffrages, but perceiuing so many and so great difficulties in it, we cannot but admonish your Maiestie of the danger of it. This being the opinion of our Electors, that seeing your Maiesty hath graciously called this Diet for the restoring of peace in the Empire; that it were altogether necessarie, first of all to remoue the obstacles of peace. And seeing that all the stirs began in *Bohemia*, *Cesar* should doe well to labour first of all for the quietting of that Kingdome, and command a stay to be made of the seuerer Reformation and frequent Executions there; that so the hearts of the Subiects being overcome with grace and mercie, might be sweetly reconciled, and all feare and distrust (from which, little good will comes from the people toward their Gouvernour) might be vtterly taken away: which thing vnlesse it be timely vnder-taken, we see no hope either how your Maiestie can
 sit

fit sure vpon the Imperiall Throne, or how the Electors and Princes can be freed of their feares; there being most euident danger, that the *Bohemians* and others being made desperat by the extremitie of their sufferings, will take hold vpon any occasion to begin new troubles, and to inuolue the Emperor and the Empire, with new dangers. All the *Lutheran* States of the Empire likewise, which follow the *Augustine* Confession, haue their eyes vpon this *Bohemian* Reformation, which though it were giuen out to be for a priuate Iustice, yet is it so linckt with the publike cause; that vnlesse it be speedily ended, and the two Churches at *Prage* (granted by *Rodolphus* the second, not in fauour of some priuate men alone, but of *Christian* Elector of *Saxony*, and which had continued free vntil the 24. of October the last year) were againe opened, and the free exercise of Religion generally permitted; we see no sure peace likely to be in the Empire, but vtter ruine rather, and finall desolation may every day be feared: Seeing that it was most apparently knowne, how that it was not those that professed the Reformed Religion, who began these troubles; but the Noblemen and great Officers, whose designs the other were compelled to obey. There should therefore be obserued an equalitie in punishments, but much better it were to resolue vpon a generall pardon, and a forgetting of former trespasses throughout the Kingdome of *Bohemia*.

And as for the Prince *Palatine*; likewise seeing he was already sufficiently punished, it were far more commendable in your Maiestie, that now at last vpon his submission, you would be pleased to restore him

him to his lands and dignities; considering, that if processe be executed according to the extreame rigour of Law, it could neuer possibly bee, that so long as he liued and had any pretence at all, that euer there should be any peace, but perpetuall acts of hostility rather, in the *Roman Empire*.

Touching the point likewise of the transferring of the Electorate, this one maine thing were fit to be considered of, *viz.* whither, the Prince *Palatine* being in his owne person vtterly excluded, that his children, who by the prouidence of their Ancestors, had before this Act of their Father *Ius adquisitum*, an hereditarie right vnto the Electorate, or that the Brother of the Prince *Palatine*, who hath no way offended your Maiestie, nor by reason of his minority could not; or other of the kinred of the Prince *Palatine*, should be, or ought to be in this case neglected: which proceeding would be but hardly taken of other Electors and Princes, and occasion various distrusts betweene the head and the members. The Princes moreouer allied vnto the Prince *Palatine*, who had vpon confidence of Cæsars clemencie bin quiet hitherto, now perceiuing all hope of the restoring of that dignitie vnto their Family vtterly taken away; must needs haue recourse vnto Armes, and endeuor the recouerie of it, by maine force. Again, if Cæsar should die, this controuersie being not compounded, it might wel be feared, that many inconueniences would fall out, contrarie to Cæsars desire. Cæsar now indeed vpon the aduantage of his victories had the Law in his owne hand, but if fortune should turne, he were not sure to bring it to such a passe as he desired.

Vpon which Considerations, wee hold it more wisdome, to aduise *Cesar* not to proceed too suddenly; and hold it much better for him to accept rather of the intercession of other Electors & Princes, as in such cases hath heretofore beene done. Considering withall, that the Prince *Palatine* was as then but yong, and had beene abused by ill counsell, and was no wayes the author of those stirres in *Bohemia*, all being in an vprere before his comming amongst them. And that other offenders had likewise obtained *Cesars* grace and pardon: which if it would please his Maiesty to grant vnto the Prince *Palatine*, he should eternally oblige the whole Electoral Colledge, and all the Kings and Princes any way of kin or allyed vnto him, and the Prince himselve and all his posterity, so oft as they remembred this their exile, would be aduised how they againe embroyled themselues in such busineses. Whereas otherwise if he saw the doore of mercy quite shur, and nothing left him but his life, it might be feared, lest he should for his last refuge, apply himselve vnto some such courses, as would occasion farre greater troubles in the *Romane* Empire, *Cesar* therefore should doe farre righter, if for his owne honor, and the good of the Empire, he would preferre mercy before severity, and not pursue these extremities.

To all this did the Catholike Princes answer: *Cesar* hath showne causes enough which he had to depriue the *Palatine*. And was himselve resolved, that the *Palatinate* was now dissolued vnto him, which he might dispose of without hauing regard vnto the *Palatines* children or kinsmen, according to his own pleasure.

pleasure. His Maiesty could not wel hold any termes of amitie with him, although he were restored: and this impunitie would giue occasion vnto others to offend. As for matter of punishment, there should be no difference betweene the Emperor and the *Palatine*, seeing that his Maiesties Lands and Dominions were no lesse wasted then the others. And yet was there great difference in the cause of it, seeing that this fell out to *Cesar* without his demerit; And the *Palatine* did the other, hauing no necessity to do it. Hee had refused mercy, not acknowledged his fault, nor sought for any fauour. It is an vnequall request for *Cesar* to accept of any Reconciliation, seeing that his Generall *Mansfield* hath not yet laid downe Armes, by which his Master shewes, that hee had rather prosecute his cause by way of Armes, then to desire mercy. The safety of the Empire consists in the filling vp of the Electorall Colledge, for which cause *Cesar* had done very well in a speedy resolving vpon it, seeing that other Emperours had in the like causes done the same before.

To which the other party presently answered; That for the security of the Imperiall dignitie, and the safety of the Empire there was no question to be made of it, but that it consisted in the concord of the Electorall Colledge with the Emperor. For the preservation whereof all diligence was to be vsed, lest vpon any dissention there should arise a diuision in that Colledge, which might now be prevented by a timely filling vp of it. The Prince *Palatine* hath you say done amisse, But yet if *Cesar* shall still vse rigor, the Princes of the *Lower Saxony* are of opinion, that
there

there can be no peace established in the Empire: the good of which being most worthy to be preferred before all other respects, *Cæsar* should doe nobly to suffer himselfe to be entreated, that out of his owne innate magnanimity he would now overcome himselfe, and change rigor into clemency, by consenting to haue the Prince *Palatine* reconciled vnto him, and make the Empire by that means glad with a desired peace: otherwise there was an appearance of greater danger in it, that the end might proue farre worse then the beginning, and new flames were likely to burst forth in those places which God had hitherto preserved from burning. *Cæsar* had now by the aide of the Electors and Princes, recovered his lost Provinces, wanting nothing but the confirmation and quiet possession of them; which this desired reconciliation was the best meanes to effect. The fortune of warre is alwayes doubtful, and the victory so long vncertaine, as the aduerser party hath power to re-enforce his Armes. And for the renewing of this warre, there was yet a fayre pretence left; for that in the bestowing of the Electorate, the Prince *Palatines* Sons, Brother, and Kinsmen had bin neglected. And with these principles are the minds of the Princes of the *Lower Saxony* possessed already. The King of *Great Britaine* besides could not but take it ill, that he should now see all his pious endeouours take no good effect, and his only deare Daughter and Grandchildren still left in exile. The Kinsmen also and alliance of the Prince *Palatine*, might eagerly apprehend this neglect of them, to be a great affront, and done in disgrace of them.

And as for the manner of this reconciliation, there might be a particular Treaty and Consultation appointed for it, wherein *Cæsars* prerogatiue Imperiall being reserved, all parties might neuerthelesse receiue satisfaction, and the Empire once againe flourish with peace.

Furthermore, seeing that the Elector of *Saxony* had taken that miserable businesse of the alteration of Religion in *Bohemia*, to concerne the publike cause, whereupon so many griuances and commotions may follow; we instantly desire your Imperiall Maiesty to finde a remedy for these maladies, which else will breed no good blood, but heart-burnings rather and distrusts, in the Electorall Colledge it selfe.

Againe, seeing that as it appeares by the diuers intercessions, petitions, and letters of other Electors and Princes, there had as yet beene nothing done for the relieuing of the sundry griuances and impositions of diuers of the free Cities, we thought fit to admonish *Cesar* of this, that order might be taken for them.

All these Consultaes discussed amongst vs in this Electorall Session, wee haue thought fit to present vnto your Imperiall Maiesty, that out of your owne wisdom you might determine further of them. It is our humble request therefore, that these things being considered vpon, this Dyet may be ended, and the Empire freed out of all perill, may from henceforth enioy her most desired tranquillity.

*To which Aduice of the Electors and Princes, the
Emperor vpon the 6. of February following ad-
ioyned this Replica.*

WEe take it thankfully that you haue taken pains, in consulting vpon our Propositions; and promise to be wanting in no one thing, that may aduance the peace and preseruacion of the Empire. We haue in the meane time dispatcht our Letters vnto the Dukes of *Brunswicke* and *Pomeran*, who I hope, will eyther by themselves, or their Ambassadors, appeare towards the end of the Dyet. But you haue in the meane time done very wel, that not staying for them, you haue begun your Consultations vpon part of our Propositions. In which Consultaes and Aduices of yours, though some haue wisely heretofore resolved vs, that our proceedings in proscribing the *Palatine*, was both legall and necessary; yet some there are of you we perceiue to be of opinion, that according to our Capitulation Royall, wee ought not to haue proceeded so farre, without the knowledge and consent of the Electors. But as we haue no wayes gone beyond this our Capitulation, but euen before we set out the Bann, punctually considered of all that was necessary to be taken notice of; so did wee also desire nothing more, then that a Dyet might bee conuok't, for the due treating and aduising vpon this businesse: Which Meeting being hindred by the continuance of the warres still prosecuted by the *Palatine*, we could do no lesse for the taking downe of his courage, then

proceed by publishing the Bann against him, which course of ours, seeing it was neuer intended to bee prosecuted to the preiudice any wayes of the Electoral Colledge, or against our owne Capitulation, we hope that the Electors will not take otherwise, seeing that we promise withall, so to moderate it, that no detriment or preiudice shall result thereby vnto the dignity Electorall.

As for the translation of the Electorate, and your Aduice for the restoring of the *Palatine*, there is (I perceiue) some difference in your opinions. One part wisely and in fauour of vs, affirming the great reason we haue to doe it, and that wee can doe nothing therein, which is not allowable by the Imperiall Constitutions, the Chamber of the Empire, and the examples of other Emperors in like case. But for the other party, which aduised his restoring, we purpose not so farre to consent vnto it, as to the restoring of him to the Electorall dignity, seeing that in the disposing of it other-where, we are resolved that we shall doe no more then wee haue iust reason to doe, as wee haue formerly declared in our Propositions; nor will we deferre the filling vp of the Electoral Colledge any longer, seeing that no man can be ignorant, how much the dispatching of it may concerne the Common-weale. And as for the restoring of the person of the *Palatine*, if you haue any better reasons to vrge, then you haue yet done, in his behalfe, you shall see both in regard of his Person and his Cause (excepting onely his restoring to the Electorall dignity) how much our minde is inclined towards clemency, and how farre
wee

wee will declare our selues, to gratifie the Kings of *Great Britaine* and *Denmarke*, the Elector of *Saxony*, and other Electors & Princes interceding for him.

Now as concerning our forbidding of the exercise of the Lutheran Religion in the City of *Prage*, we doe not see how it any way concerns this Dyet to enquire of; our Letters haue signified the causes that moued vs to beginne it, vnto the Elector of *Saxony*: nor can wee thinke, that what wee haue done there, any of the neighbour States or Territories need be suspicious of, seeing that we haue sworn oftner then once, in the word of an Emperour, that wee will most religiously obserue the peace both of Religion and of ciuill gouernment throughout the Empire, nor will we suffer any others any wayes to infringe it.

Lastly, as for the grieuances of the Imperiall and Hans-townes, wee very well remember as yet the sincere promises, assurances, and transactions; as also of that we agreed vnto at Treaty of *Aschaffenburg*. All which we haue hitherto beene most carefull to obserue most religiously, and so still shall be, vnlesse we finde cause to the contrary, that so all cause of complaint may finally bee taken away from the Cities. And thus much wee could not but aduertise this Illustrious presence of Electors and Princes, and you the Ambassadors of those that are absent.

To this Replica (or Reply) of the Emperour, the Electors and Princes returned this following answer, upon the 21. of February, subioyniag withall a Relation vnto his Maiesty.

WEE haue (gracious Lord and Emperor) consulted amongst vs in our common Councell, vpon your Maiesties Reply, which wee suppose worthy your seeing. But passing ouer in the meane to aduise vpon your three latter Propositions, we found this to be the first and maine point; what (namely) were best to be done, that the whole Empire might with the Emperour enioy a solid peace; vpon which it was the aduice of one party of vs, that seeing the proscribed *Mansfield* is the man who hath so much infested the Empire, wee of that party aduerse to him, haue thought vpon the way to auert and take him downe; which is, to aduise *Cesar* to employ his Army Royall against him; by the force of which, and the ayd of the neighbouring Princes and States, required by *Cesar*, hee may bee driuen out of the bounds of the Empire; and all his souldiers which shall continue obstinate, may by a publike Edict of proscription, and confiscation, bee deterred from Armes; and the neighbours may be forbidden any way to ayd him, and commanded to prosecute him, according to the vttermost of their power. Which course if it bee taken, and all the States of the Empire withall, put in mind of their dutie to *Cesar*, and of those Constitutions which may concerne either Religion or Peace; we doubt not but that euery man may after that, enioy his owne rest and tranquillitie.

Further,

Further, as concerning that contribution to bee employed vpon the making good of the confines of the Empire against the Turke, we would willingly follow the pious examples of our Ancestors in that kind; and yet know wee not how of our selues to consent vnto it, vntill the matter may more fully be treated vpon, in the next Dyet. But considering withall the miserable waste that hath beene of late made in your Maiesties Prouinces, and that your Treasury hath not for some yeares beene supplied by any contribution raised in the Empire, wee cannot thinke this request of *Cæsars* any way vniust; and much desire that we were able herein to gratifie *Cæsar*. But seeing withall how apparent it is, what continuall aydes wee haue faithfully lent vnto *Cæsar*, and what charges, far greater then the ordinary contributions, with the hazard too of our own Countries, we haue beene at, for the recouery of *Cæsars* dignities; and are now still forced to bee at, for the diuersion of the imminent warres; and that in the end, so particular and small a contribution as wee are able to affoord, could not much aduance that designe; we hope that *Cæsar* will hold vs excused if wee cannot herein affoord him that content which we willingly would. But if this Proposition might be made to all the States of the Empire, wee doubt not but they would be found very willing and ready vnto it.

As concerning your Maiesties third Proposition, of the dangerous resolution of the vnited Prouinces for remouing the field of warre into the Empire, and their late attempts in *Westphalia*, and their building

of the Fort of *Papenmütz* in the Rhyne, betwixt *Bon* and *Cullen*; we cannot but commend your fatherly care; nor are we ignorant that diuers consultations haue beene had about it, in some former Dyets also; where it was still found that the forces of any one State were not able to hinder the Low Country-men, nor can we now agree vpon the meanes of doing it. And as for *Papenmütz*, your Maiesty is to consider of it, as of a piece now taken in by the Archducheffe her forces; and if it were not vpon this quite demolished, there would be much danger in it, that it would not onely hinder all commerce by the Rhyne, but also that the Hollanders would some where else raise another to confrout it, which would breed great discommodities both to the neighbour States, and to the whole Empire. Our earnest request therefore in this point is, That your Maiesty would intercede with the Archducheffe, for the dismantling and vtter rasing of that Castle.

And this is the effect of what was deliuered, by the Catholike Electors and Princes; what next followes is belonging vnto this Answer to the Imperiall Replica also, but made apart by the Saxish and Brandenburgish Ambassadors, and Lodowicke Landgræue of Darmstadt, perswading rather to proceed by the way of peace, as here followes.

Our voyces and aduices (gracious Lord and Caesar) which we haue given before, concerning the proscribing of the Prince *Palatine*, and the translation of the Electorate, we know to be founded vpon the best examples, and the immoueable Constitutions of the Empire, and were meant to no other end,

See before in
their aduice to
the Emperors
Propositions.

end, then that concord and confidence being re-established betwixt all the States of the Empire, the warres may be laid downe, peace restored, the whole State being assured to the Emperor in the bond of Peace, all may bee conuerted to the confirming of *Cesar*, the commodity of the States, and the terror of all the Enemies of the Empire: And we doe hope that *Cesar* will so interpret vs.

As for those other points contained in the Imperiall Propositions; as the dangerous hostility vsed by *Mansfield*, and the attempts of the States of the *Low-Countries in Westphalia* and other places subiect to the Elector of *Cullen*, we are much vext and grieved, to see such principall members of the Empire so much afflicted; and doe confesse, that vnlesse that wholsome way of Peace be speedily taken, and that flame of war timely quencht by the waters of composition, there can nothing come of it, but vtter ruine and combustion in the Empire. Tis at *Cesars* choice to take other mens aduices also in this point, and wee doubt not but they will all giue him such counsell as may best conduce to this purpose. But for our owne parts, wee hold the way of peace for the best and safest, as wee shewed in our former aduice, which wee earnestly wish might with all the clauses and particulars in it, be formerly called to mind againe, and rightly and timely apprehended; that all iealousies might so be remoued, and peace restored: without which, things will neuer succeed rightly for the safety of the Empire. It cannot be thought but what the *P. Palatine* hath done might well trouble your *M^{tie}*; yet we hope *Cesar* wil rather

respect peace, spare his loyall subiects, take into his pittie the millions of miseries which the warres occasion, and out of a magnanimitie, worthy of *Cesar*, adde this to the rest of his victories, that he will now overcome himselfe, and suffer his owne inbred clemencie, his loue to the publike good, the safetie of the Empire, and the generall quiet of all men, to beare some sway with him, and make by this meanes his owne name immortall to all posterities.

As for that reformation already begunne in *Bohemia*, what danger and despaire did by reason of that, at this present hang ouer that kingdome, his Highnesse, the Elector of *Saxony*, had often intimated vnto *Cesar*, and admonisht him likewise of the dangers redounding thence vnto the neighbour Countries. Wee therefore here once againe most humbly sue vnto *Cesar*, that he would please to suffer himselfe to bee entreated, and giue way to the the most waighly reasons brought to perswade him, and that he would forbear that worke of Reformation, set open the Protestants Churches, and permit the free exercise of Religion, according to the *Augustane* Confession; that hee would pardon the subiect, and vniuersally forgiue and forget, prefer mercie before rigour of law, and so most firmly oblige the minds of the Subiect, in loue, duty, and deuotion vnto him.

As for the complaints of the free Cities, and others of the Empire, wee thinke it fit, that *Cesar* might be certified of their particular grieuances, by their severall petitions: that so they might with all speed be eased of that burden of maintaining the
souldiers,

souldiers, the government of the Cities, fully again restored vnto the Magistrates, all exactions left off, promises and couenants kept, treaties ratified, and all mischiefe auerted; seeing that it so much concerns the weale publike to preserue these Cities in the deuotion of *Cesar*.

What the Electors of *Saxony* and *Brandenburgh* thought in the point of the proscription, appeared by their former aduice vpon it. But seeing that in an after Relation of it, these words were added which were not in the former; which were, That the Emperour might doe it *Absolutely and without being prescribed the manner*. The Electors could not forbear from opposing themselves against it; for that it no waies agreed with the Capitulation Royall, seeing that those things vnto which *Cesar* binds himselfe by that Capitulation, are not *simply, absolutely, and without being prescribed the manner*, in his power: nor can the Electorall dignitie for this reason bee preserued safe & entire vnto the persons. The words of the Capitulation are clear: *In all difficult busineses, no processe ought to be made, without the knowledge & cōsent of the Electors; & that without ordinary Processe, no Proscriptiō should go out against any one of the States of the Empire, before the cause were heard*. This is the fundamentall Law of the Empire, which requires no more, but to be constantly obserued, nor is it to bee drawne into further dispute or deliberation: but it stood the Electors vpon to bee open eyed to see to the obseruation of it; and it concerned the three secular Electors especially, whose dignitie did by an hereditary right descend vnto their posteritie, to

keepe it safe and entire; which they hoped that *Ca-*
sar would not goe about to contradict.

As for that which was aduised by the Catholike
Electors and Princes, concerning the raising of the
Fort of *Papenmuse*, we will say nothing, seeing that
we haue not before this had any relation of the ra-
king of it: onely wee desire the Catholike Electors
and Princes to perswade themselves, that wee no
way enuy their safety.

As for that contribution, and the restraining of
the States of the Low Countries, we thus far forth
agree with the rest, that it ought to bee referred to
the future Dyet.

*To this Answer they all subioyned a Relation, wherein
you haue the minds of the Catholike Princes ioint-
ly together, and that of the Electors of Saxony,
and Brandenburg, & the Landtgrauē of Darm-
stadt, each seuerally by themselves. The Catholike
Princes begin: in which they come nearer to the
termes of peaceable proceedings.*

IT seemed most necessary vnto vs (most gracious
Lord and *Cesar*) in our consultations vpon your
Imperiall Replica, to exhibite the summe of all vnto
your Maiesty, as followeth: We haue taken it into
our consideration, That if both parties in this Dyet
shall still persist in aduising contrary causes, and no
middle termes be found out, vpon which wee may
both agree and conioyne our voyces, there may bee
much danger in it, that this so long expected Dyet,
must breake vp at last without any good end, which
will

will be for euer vnexcusable, seeing that so many eyes both within and without the Empire, are cast vpon it, looking after this, to see either the sure confirmation, or the viter ruine of the Empire: we haue thought it fittest to admonish *Cesar* to continue constant vnto that purpose of his concerning the receiuing of the Prince *Palatine* into grace, (excepting onely the restoring of him to his Electorall Dignity) which resolution hath bene created in your Maiesty, by the earnest intercessions and intreaties of so many Princes. (Provided, that his due submission and declaration of his obedience be first manifested) that so there may be left some hope vnto the Prince of an entire reconciliation.

And seeing that the King of *England* hath required that there might still be some respect and consideration had to his Grandchildren, and that there haue bene some motions made of the pretences of the neere kindred of the Prince aforesaid, in our former consultations: We most humbly beseech *Cesar* to consent vnto the reconciliation of the King of *Englands* Grandchildren; and that time and place may be set to the Princes kinsmen, to pursue their severall pretences, either by the way of a friendly compromise, or by course of law.

And if your Maiesty be still resolute to transerre his Electorate vpon the Duke of *Banaria*, and bee firmly of the mind, that this proceeding shal neither bee contrary vnto the golden Bull, nor to your owne Capitulation Royall; yet that you would bee entreated so to moderate the businesse, that it may no wayes appeare preiudiciall vnto the
Grand-

Grandchildren of the King of *England*, and vnto the Prince *Palatine* other Kinsmen.

And seeing that the many vertues, and heroicall minde of the Duke of *Bavaria*, and his care for the aduancement of Iustice, and of the peace of the Empire are sufficiently knowne: wee hope his Highnes will not take it ill, to be timely admonished of the whole businesse, and of the dependancies of it.

After this, the Ambassadors of the Elector of *Saxony* spake as followeth: How well affected our Lord and Master is to peace, appears by the reasons laid downe in our former Aduice; which reasons being so grounded vpon the Constitutions of the Empire, they Lawes, Customes, and best Examples, that they deserue not to be neglected; which if they might once take place, wee doe not doubt but they would proue very beneficiall. For our selues we are tied to our instructions: so that it cannot be accounted our faults if we goe no further then we haue said before. For this is the constant opinion of our Elector, That the meanes of obtaining the most desired Peace, consists not in the translation of the Electorate, but in the restitution of the Prince *Palatine*.

The Ambassadors of the Elector of *Brandenburgh* spake next: Our former Aduice expresses sufficiently, what way our Lord and Master holds best for the restoring of Peace. And seeing wee haue received no further Command, to approue of any other course, wee can now say no otherwise then what wee haue done in our Aduice; which was, still to vrge the restoring of the Prince Elector *Palatine*, and to affirme, that the translation
of

of the Electorate, is no meanes of peace. And seeing that for want of any further Command, we cannot consent to no other Course; We hold, that the meanes proposed by our Elector (all being well as yet) is the best course both to assure, the honor and obedience due vnto *Cesar*, and to recover the generall peace of the Empire.

Last of all, spake the Landtgrave of *Darmstadt*. Seeing that the Translation of the Electorate pertaines to the whole Colledge of the Electors to dispose of, I therefore thinke it fittest to referre it thither. And seeing that the generall quiet of the Empire is disturbed by that Bohemian Reformation; it is my opinion, that all the Electors and Princes would most humbly perswade with *Cesar*, to remedy that, after which I dare assure my selfe, that all the rest of our Designes, will succeed the better.

And these were the things, which the Electors and Princes had then resolved to exhibite vnto *Cesar*. To whom, &c.

The next day being the 22. of February: they thus gaue in their Antwere to the three last Imperiall Propositions.

Wee cannot omit (most gracious Lord and *Cesar*) to giue vp our Advice also, vpon those heads of your Maiesties Propositions, which concerne the remedying of the grievances so oft complained vpon, the Restitution of Iustice, and the calling in of the Coines of base alloy, vnto the Standard. All which, that they may be now remedied, after so many meetings, and consultations vpon them, which haue still beene disturb'd and broken off, by these troubles; is our earnest Prayer.

As for the grievances of the Citties, seeing they concerne so many severall States, without whose particular information and advise, they can neither be sufficiently knowne, nor remedied; We thinke it fit, that all their Councels were askt vpon it.

As for the course of justice, now vtterly oppressed almost in the Emperiall Chamber of *Spyers*, which having beene the fountaine of so many mischiefes, and confusions, now so rise in the Empire, & which (vnlesse Iustice be timely relieved) will no doubt breed more. It is our duties to assist our Emperour in such a difficultie, which so neerely concernes his Crowne and dignitie, with our best counsayles and helpes, for the reviving of justice, which lyes now a dying. Tis well knowne whence this corruption of justice began, and that it lyes not in the power of a few, to remedy it. For which cause we hold it convenient to referre this over to a generall Dyett.

And yet is it neverthelesse, the opinion of some of vs, that this will both much advance the Peace, and ease the Citties, and the towne of *Spyers* especially (which is the port of Iustice, to which every man puts in) now so over-charged with Garrison: if that *Cæsar* would timely take it into his care, to make a fit supply of the voyd places of the Iudges there, which haue vsed still to be fetcht out of the *Westphalian-Circle*.

And as for the embasing of the moneyes, and how every man seeking for his private Commoditie, takes advantage vpon it, and of the irrecoverable damage from thence redounding vnto the Empire, it were but superfluous to rip vp, considering how evidently, the encrease of these mischiefes was to be seene:

for

for which enormities if a speedie course were not taken, farewell then the glory and wealth of the Romane Empire.

And although some Princes Ambassadors there, were firmly of the mind, that this also belonged vnto a generall Dyett; yet notwithstanding, seeing that certaine States of the Empire had advisedly considered vpon it; and had already done some good that way in the Empire; namely, by an Edict published Anno 1595. whereby the gold and silver Coynes of greater value, were reduced vnto their iust worth; and the smaller and baser, quite called in: there is no doubt, but if other Citties, and those especially which haue yearely Marts, and great Trading, were invited vnto this course; and that *Cæsar* also would take the like order in his owne Dominions; that this evill would be well enough provided for.

Another part of vs also thinke it fit to referre thus much vnto *Cæsars* owne wisdom and libertie, that besides the calling downe, and calling in of the bad moneyes, and the new Coyning of others, which should be according to the constitutions of the Empire; that a Rate may also be set vpon all Commodities and Sales, proportionable vnto the valew of the Moneyes. For seeing that this great abuse was first brought in by a few, which proved generall by degrees; so there is no doubt, but that if this Reduction were to be generally obeyed, others would be wary of loosing by bad moneyes; which would make the meanes for the remedying of these abuses, the more facile and apparent, against the next generall Dyett. All which we submit, &c.

To this Answer and Relation, his Imperiall Maieslie the next day being the 23. of February, gave his finall Resolution, as here followeth.

OV a most gracious Lord the Romane Emperour, &c. hath received the Answers of the Electors, Princes, and Ambassadors vnto his Imperiall *Replique*, with an humble relation besides; whereby he well vnderstands their desires for the restoring of the *Palatine*; Now his Imperiall Maieslie could haue wished, that the said banished *Palatine* after so many admonitions, had by his submission made himselfe capeable, of his Imperiall fauour: Wherefore his Maieslie hath also taken in good part the former letters of the Electors of Saxony and Brandenburg, written in fauour of him. But considering on the other side, the manifolde trespasses of the *Palatine* aforesaid, his Maieslie imagines that he cannot be thought any way to be blamed, if he executes Iustice, to the terror and example of others.

Nevertheless, that it may appeare, how farre his Imperiall Maieslie (as a Lord that meanes well) is willing to condescend vnto the earnest Intercession of the Princes of the Empire, and yeeld vnto the so much desired mercy; and how well he is inclined to consider deliberately, of those difficulties and danger, which haue with a good meaning beene forecast by them. His Maieslie herevpon declareth himselfe to be well enough content (so far forth as concerneth his suffering of the *Palatine* to be reconciled vnto him) for the sakes of those Kings, Electors, and Princes, who haue interceded for him; and to giue

giue demonstration therewithall, of his Maiesties owne good and peaceable disposition : namely, that his Maiestie is content vpon the due submission, deprecation, and present demonstration of his due obedience, Faith, and Allegiance, and his desisting withall, from any warlike preparations, to grant him the Reconciliation, as the case shal require. Excepting ouely his admission vnto the Electorall dignity. Trusting, that those who haue interceded for the *Palatine*, will also perswade him, that not neglecting his Royall grace and mercy, he doe not againe deprive himselfe of the benefit of it, by deferring his submission ; but that he embrace it with due thankfulness, and demean himselfe accordingly.

And for as much as concerneth the *Palatines* children, and their future issue, as also his next kinsmen, and their pretended right vnto the Electorate and Inheritance: The Electors and Princes haue well vnderstood thereasons which moued his Maiestie to deprive them, by the Imperiall Bann, which cannot now bee altered. But as it never was his Maiesties intention, to doe any thing in prejudice of the Electorall preheminencie, the Imperiall capitulation, the golden Bull, or any other of the Constitutions of the Empire: So likewise will not his Maiestie cut off or debarre any man from his right. But seeing that there be diuers pretendes, who lay claime vnto it: as amongst the rest, the *Palatines* children, brother, and others of his kinsmen ; they shall all remaine still vnpreiudiced in their pretensions. For, (seeing that the afore mentioned Pretenders haue not hitherto given in their
names

names, nor appeared in it) this controversie cannot bee determined, so suddenly as they would desire it should. And seeing that so many chaunces may vunexpectedly fall out, his Maiestie cannot, nor will not, beare the Electors place voyde and vnprovided any longer, (and is once for all much lesse resolved to restore it, now or at any other time, vnto the person of proscribed *Palatine*;) but will presently invest the Illustrious Prince the Duke of *Bavaria*, with the Electorall dignity, in reward of his many good services done vnto *Cesar*: as hath bin sufficiently showne in the Imperiall propositions.

Nevertheless, to shew withall a singular fauour vnto the King of England, and to diuers other Potentates, Electors, Princes and States, as likewise to those principally that are here present, who haue all interceded for the *Palatine*; his Maiestie is pleased to shew thus much mercy to the children of the *Palatine* and their future issue, and next kinsmen in their severall pretensions, as well to the Electorate, as to the inheritance of the *Palatine*; that there shall be a meeting appoynted at some convenient place, as namely, at Norimberg, Franckford, Augsburg, or Vlme; where in loue and friendship the businesse shall bee treated vpon, & there decided in the name of his Imperiall Maiesty. And in case that they cannot end it in loue, they shall haue liberty to enter a suite of Law, by the Assistance of the Electorall College, (whose prehemineney his Imperial Maiestie will alwayes respect and regard;) which suite, his Maiestie shall further, advance, and set forward, as much as possibly in him lies; even in such manner, as the sayd interrested Pretenders can with them-

themselves, and their severall pretensions require;
 and that within a set and certaine time (which wee
 may appoint hereafter) the cause shall be ended and
 decided, according to the impartiall administration
 of Iustice. His Maiestie shall cause moreover,
 this clause to be inserted into the Investiture of the
 Duke of Bavaria, viz. *That the same shall not bee pre-
 iudiciall to the Emperour, the Roman Empire, the chil-
 dren of the Palatine, his brother, or to the Count Palatine
 Wolff-wilhelmus Duke of Newburgh, or to all or any o-
 ther kinsmen of his: and that all and every ones right
 and pretensions (for so much as shall belong unto them)
 shall remaine unpreiudiced, and shall expressly be reser-
 ved; and shall upon the first opportunity be ended, either
 by the way of friendly compromise, or legall proceeding.
 That so, whensoever the Electorate shall be adiudged un-
 to the children or kinsmen of the Palgrave, they shal en-
 ioy that which shall be adiudged: and be invested there-
 in by his Imperiall Maiestie after the death of the Duke of
 Bavaria.* And y^e said Duke of Bavaria hath given his
 consent to all this, and hath promised to carry him-
 selfe accordingly, and to put in sufficient security
 for the same, by a Covenant of an Instrument Re-
 verfall; as is vsed in such like cases. Whereby hee
 hath most effectually shewne how much he is encli-
 ned to the well fare of his Imperiall Maiestie, the
 States of the sacred Roman Empire, and to a firme
 peace and concord.

And hereunto is his Maiestie constant; that al-
 though he would doe nothing that might be con-
 trary to the golden Bull, or his owne Capitulation
 Royall; but is fully perswaded on the other side,
 that the Electorship is devolved vnto him, & that
 hee

hee accordingly may dispose of it: nevertheless, hee offers; that in regard of the children and kinsmen of the *Palsgrau*, to appoint a set Treatie for it, that it may be finally decided, either by loue or law, as hath been sayd heretofore. By which, the present Electors, Princes, and Ambassadors, may perceiue his Maiesties care for the publike welfare.

Moreover, his Maiestie hath had a special care to supply the Electorall colledge, and doubts not, but that when the Temporall Electors (with whom he would gladly have communicated himselfe, if he might haue enioyed their companies) shall bee fully informed of all, as his Maiestie purposes to send them word of it; but that they will bee very well pleased with his Maiesties milde delaration, & his vnpreiudiciall disposition; and that they will likewise confirme the same by their voyces, as the Spirituall Electors haue done: Seeing that the advancement of a good and a stable peace in the Empire, concerneth them, no lesse then the other. To whom, with the Electors and Princes present, and the Ambassadors of those that are absent, his Imperial Maiestie once againe promiseth all friendship, Imperiall fauour, and all good offices.

*Dated at Regenspurg, with the Imperiall Seale
appending, the 23. of February. 1622.*